

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1831.

NO. 39.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Boston Courier.

INTERESTING POLITICAL DOCUMENT.

The United States Telegraph of Thursday last contains the entire contents of the pamphlet, which has been so long expected from the pen of the Vice President, explanatory of the misunderstanding that exists between him and the President. Our limits will not admit of our laying the whole of this document before our readers, and we shall endeavor to make such an abstract of it, as will enable them to judge of the merits of the controversy. If any one should wish to know our own opinion, after reading the whole with some attention, we do not hesitate to avow our belief that the President and the political demagogues and intriguers with which he is surrounded, are—no better than they should be, and quite as base and wicked as we have always supposed them.

The correspondence is prefaced by an address to the People of the United States which we insert entire as a key to the whole affair.

I come before you as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act.—That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle, and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The account of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate, and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsupported, except by the force of truth, and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide; viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of

our free and happy institutions mainly depend; on him so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward with entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I came before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances, is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential as the proceedings of the cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity. Acting under this impression, I have felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of General Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret. The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate, and it was early directed against me, with a view of placing General Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decidedly in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving General Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Honorable Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movements thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspecting of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me, but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favour, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events which I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Then follows the letters.

No. I, is a letter from Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia, to Mr. Calhoun, enclosing an extract of a letter from D. Newman to him, covering a copy of W. H. Crawford's letter to A. Balch of Nashville.

No. II. is D. Newman's letter in which the writer says: "W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as by his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter, which he wrote to Mr. Balch, he, a short time since wrote to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice Presidency, and requested M. Campbell to show the letter to Gen.

Jackson." This letter is dated Jan. 8, 1829.

No. III. is the letter of Mr. Crawford to A. Balch dated Dec. 14, 1827. It alludes to the visit made to Mr. Crawford, the summer preceding, by Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng; declares the writer's belief that the vote of Georgia will be given for Jackson as President; and that the only difficulty in that State, is, that if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun would come into power. It accuses Mr. Calhoun of bandying about the terms "military chieftain" more flippantly, than even H. Clay, and states that Mr. Calhoun's family friends were still more active in giving it currency. Mr. Crawford declares unequivocally that he "knew personally" that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adam's pretensions, till Mr. Clay declared for him." This letter Mr. Balch is authorized by the writer to show to Gen. Jackson.

Then comes the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. The first letter is from Gen. Jackson dated May 13, 1830, to Mr. Calhoun enclosing a letter from W. H. Crawford to John Forsyth, dated April 30, 1830.—The letter of Mr. Crawford gives an account of the discussions in the Cabinet in 1818, respecting the conduct of Gen. Jackson in Florida. Mr. Calhoun is here distinctly charged with having endeavored to procure the punishment and reprimand of Jackson. Gen. Jackson announces the great surprise he felt on learning this fact from Mr. Crawford's letter, and wishes to know whether the information can be correct, and whether "any attempt seriously to affect him was moved and sustained by Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet Council, when it was known that he (Gen. Jackson) was but executing the wishes of the government."

Mr. Calhoun's reply to this letter is dated May 29, 1830, and furnishes a full and elaborate detail of the discussions in the cabinet respecting Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war and the occurrences in Florida. He denies that Jackson could have acted according to the "wishes" of the government, and comments with some degree of severity on the General's construction, or rather misconstruction, of his orders from the War Department. Mr. Crawford comes in for a share of rebuke for disclosing the confidential discussions of the cabinet. In justice to Mr. Calhoun, we must be permitted to say that this letter appears to us quite satisfactory as an exculpation of himself from the charge of duplicity towards Gen. Jackson.

No. IV. is Gen. Jackson's reply, dated May 30, 1830, in which he says—

I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th instant.—There is no part of it which calls in question either your conduct or your motives in the case alluded to. Motives are to be inferred from actions, and judged of by our God. It had been intimated to me many years ago, that it was you, and not Mr. Crawford, who had been secretly endeavoring to destroy my reputation. These insinuations I indignantly repelled, upon the ground that you, in all your letters to me, professed to be my personal friend, and approved entirely my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign. I had too exalted an opinion of your honor and frankness, to believe for one moment that you should be capable of such deception. Under the influence of those friendly feelings (which I always entertained for you) when I was presented with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, with that frankness which ever has, and I hope ever will characterize my conduct, I considered it due to you, and the friendly relations which had always existed between us, to lay it forthwith before you, and ask if the statements contained in that letter could be true? I repeat, I had a right to believe that you were my sincere friend, and until now, never expected to have occasion to say of you, in the language of Cæsar, *Ei tu Brute?* The evidence which has bro't me to this conclusion is abundantly contained in your letter now before me. In your and Mr. Crawford's dispute, I have no interest whatever; but it may become necessary for me hereafter, when I shall have more leisure, and the documents at hand, to place the subject in its proper light, to notice the historical facts and references in your communication which will give a very different view of this subject.

It is due to myself, however, to state that the knowledge of the executive documents and orders in my possession will show conclusively that I had authority for all that I did, and that your explanation of my powers, as declared to Governor Bibbs, shows your own understanding of them. Your letter to me of the 29th handed to day, and now before me, is the first intimation to me that you ever entertained any other opinion or view of them. Your conduct, words, actions, of letters, I have ever thought show this. Understanding you now, no

further communication with you on this subject is necessary.

No. V. is From Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson, dated on board the steam-boat Potomac, June 1, 1830, in which he proves from the preceding letter that he had at first understood the president correctly, and makes some further explanations in regard to the orders from the War Department.

Nos. VI. and VII. are letters between Messrs. Forsyth and Calhoun, in which the former asks for a copy of Mr. Calhoun's letter to the President, and the latter states that it is the property of the President, who alone must determine to whom he will or will not give copies.

No. VIII. is from Mr. Calhoun to the President, enclosing the preceding correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, and claiming to be in possession of all the additional information which the President may have, and which might be obtained of Mr. Forsyth, but which the writer thinks would be improper to demand of Mr. F. He says—

"I make this application, solely from the desire of obtaining the means of enabling me to unravel this mysterious affair. Facts and circumstances, light of themselves, may, when viewed in connection, afford important light, as to the origin and object of what I firmly believe to be a base political intrigue, got up by those who regard your reputation and the public interest much less than their own personal advancement.

"I must remark in conclusion, that the letter of Mr. Forsyth affords to my mind conclusive proof that the intimations to my prejudice, to which you refer in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and which you seem to think make no impression on your mind, have not been without their intended effect. On no other supposition can I explain the fact, that, without giving me any intimation of the step, you should apply for information as to my course in the cabinet to one whom you knew to be hostile to me as Mr. Crawford is, and who could not, as you know, make the disclosure consistently with the principles of honor and fidelity, when my previous correspondence with you ought to have satisfied you that I was prepared to give you, frankly and fully, any information which you might desire, in relation to my course on the occasion."

No. IX. embraces a correspondence between the President and Mr. Forsyth, containing some attempts at explanation, not very important nor very satisfactory.

No. X. is the following from the President to the Vice President.

HERMITAGE, June 19,* 1830. Sir: Your letter of the 22d June last, has just been received, via Washington city. I regret that mine to you of the 7th of May, covering a copy of one to Mr. Forsyth from me, of the same date, had not reached you, as it would have prevented you from falling into the gross errors you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, and would have informed you that I had no conversation or communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject alluded to, before the receipt of the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, which I so promptly laid before you. To correct the errors into which the inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter have led you, I herewith again enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 7th of May, and his answer thereto of the 17th June last, which I received on the 8th instant, and I have to regret that any interruption of the mail prevented your receipt of mine of the 7th May, which was mailed at the same time mine to Mr. Forsyth was.

Mr. Forsyth having promised, in his letter to me of the 17th June, that he would explain, and by letter correct you in the unjust and unfounded inferences which you had drawn from his letter, and I must add here, for your information, that if I understood your other allusions, they are as equally unfounded. I have never heard it even intimated, except in your letter, that the individual to whom I suppose you allude, had the slightest knowledge on the subject, or the most remote agency in the matter. In conclusion, I repeat, I have always met the intimation of your having made before the cabinet, in secret council, against me, injurious movements, with flat and positive denial, and brought into view, by way of rebuttal, your uniform and full approval of my whole conduct on the Seminole campaign, so far as I, or any of my friends, had heard you on the subject, and the high character you sustained for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things was entirely opposed to the secret, uncandid and unmanly course ascribed to you by these intimations, and I banished from my mind what I conceived to be unjust imputations upon your honor by ascribing duplicity to you, and never, until after the intimations were communicated to me of the suggestions of the Marshal, as stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, (a copy of which was enclosed to you.) It was then that I had

a desire to see the statement said to have been made by Mr. Crawford, and when information (informed) by Col. Hamilton that such statements had been seen in writing, that I made a request to see it, with the object of laying it before you, which I then supposed would meet your prompt and positive negative. But I regret that, instead of a negative which I had a right to expect, I had the poignant mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding the matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned to settle the affair in your own way, and now close this correspondence forever.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ANDREW JACKSON

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States.

No. XI. is Mr. Calhoun's reply and the conclusion of the correspondence. It is the most important of the series.

FORT HILL, 25th Aug. 1830.

Sir: I received on the 6th inst. your letter dated the 19th June, but which, I suppose, was intended for the 19th July, with its enclosures. On the 24th of June I received the note of Mr. Forsyth, covering a copy of his letter to you of the 17th same month; but owing to some delay in the conveyance, for which I am unable to account, I did not receive your letter of the 7th June, covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Forsyth, till the 14th July.

You regret that I did not receive your letter of the 7th June before I wrote mine of the 28th of the same month, on the ground, to use your own language, that it would have prevented me "from falling into the gross errors you have from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me." You cannot more sincerely regret than I do that any delay in the mail deprived me of the advantage of the statement in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, seeing that you deemed it material to a correct understanding of the facts; but I must say, after a careful perusal of your letter to him as well as yours to myself, I am utterly at a loss to perceive the "gross errors" of which you accuse me. As far as I can understand you, they seem to consist in the supposition that I have inferred from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you applied to him personally to obtain the information from Mr. Crawford, of what took place in the cabinet on the Seminole question; whereas, in fact, you applied not to him, but to Mr. James Hamilton of New York; and it was he, and not you who applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information. If there be a difference in principle between the two statements, I can only say that I am not responsible for it. The charge of "error" ought to be made against Forsyth, and not me. His words are, "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has been since communicated to you," &c. &c. Now, sir, if I had inferred from these words, as you suppose I did, that you had personally applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information for you, I would have done no more than what I fairly might, without the imputation of "gross errors." But I made no such inference; on the contrary, I have used almost the very words of Mr. Forsyth. My language is, "I had supposed from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign." In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I used almost verbatim the same language. As far as I am capable of understanding the force of words, my language does not vary, in the smallest degree, in its sense, from that used by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to me, and most certainly does not more strongly imply more than his does that you applied to him personally for the information. But, suppose I had fallen into the "gross errors" of inferring from him Mr. Forsyth's letter that you had personally applied to him, when, in fact, it was not you, but your agent, James Hamilton, of New York, who applied for you, in your name, as Mr. Forsyth informed you in his letter of 17th June, it requires more penetration than I possess to discover how the difference in the slightest degree, affect the only material question, whether as a mere volunteer, or as your agent. Mr. Forsyth himself decides this question. He tells you expressly, that he did not act as a volunteer; and it is on the ground that he acted for you, and not for himself, that I claimed of you to be put in possession of certain facts con-

connected with the subject of our correspondence, which were in the possession of Mr. Forsyth, and which I deemed important to the full development of this affair but, instead of complying with so reasonable a request, you reply, not by denying the justice of the request, nor that he acted for you, and not for himself, but by accusing me of "gross errors," an assumption on your part at once gratuitous and immaterial, that I had inferred that you had applied to Mr. Forsyth personally when, in fact, the application had been made for you, in your own name, by Mr. Hamilton I must say, that I cannot see in your statement, the least excuse for withholding from me the information requested; and I am constrained to add, that I have looked in vain in the course which you have pursued for the evidence of that frankness which you assured me, in submitting the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to me, has ever characterized your conduct towards those with whom you had been in habits of friendship. As connected with this point, let me call your attention to a fact, which has not been explained, though in my opinion it ought to be. It appears, that when Mr. Forsyth placed the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in your hands, he also placed with it a copy of his letter referred to by Mr. Crawford. Why was it that a copy of this letter to Mr. Forsyth did not accompany Crawford's when you placed a copy of the letter in my hands? Calling upon me in the spirit of frankness and friendship, as you informed me you did, I had a right to infer that every document connected with the charge, and in your possession, calculated to afford light, would be placed in my possession; and such, in fact, was my impression, but which I now find to be erroneous. It is with regret that I feel myself bound to state that Mr. Forsyth's letter with the subsequent correspondence, has given an aspect to the affair very different from what I received from your first letter.

You have stated some suggestions of the Marshal of the District, which are communicated to you, as the reason why you have agitated this old affair at this time. You have not stated what they were, to whom made, or by whom communicated, which, of course, leaves me in the dark as to their nature or character. But whatever may be, the course you have adopted, considering the friendly relations which I had reason to suppose existed between us, is well calculated to excite surprise. Instead of applying to the Marshal, in order to ascertain what he did say, and from whom he derived his information, and then submitting his statement to me, which course friendship, and the high opinion which you say you entertained for my character "for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things," manifestly dictated, you applied for information, as to my conduct, to the man who, you knew, felt towards me the strongest enmity. I wish not to be understood that you had mere general information of his ill will towards me. Your information was of the most specific character, and was of such a nature as ought to have made you distrust any statement of his, calculated to affect my reputation.

Knowing the political machinations that were carrying on against me, and wishing to place me on my guard, a friend of mine placed in my hands, sometime since, a copy of a letter, written by Mr. Crawford, to a Nashville correspondent of his in 1826. It constitutes one of the many means resorted to in order to excite your suspicion against me. In it Mr. Crawford makes an abusive attack upon me; but, not content with thus assailing my character in the dark, he offers to bring into market the influence which Georgia might have on the Presidential election, as a means whereby to depress my political prospects. To avoid the possibility of mistakes, I will give extracts from the letter itself, in full confirmation of what I have stated.

Speaking of the Presidential election, Mr. Crawford says, that "the only difficulty which this State (Georgia) has upon the subject, (your election) is, that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power."

Again: "If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please."

That the letter was clearly intended for your inspection, cannot be doubted. The authority to his correspondent to make what use he pleased, and to show it to whom he pleased, with the nature of the information sought, whether I was to be benefitted by your election, which could only be derived from yourself leaves no doubt on that point; and I am accordingly informed that you saw the letter.

A proposition of the kind, at that particular period, when the presidential election was most doubtful and warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. To say nothing of its moral and political character, stronger proof could not be offered of the deepest enmity towards me on the part of the writer which at least ought to have placed you on your guard against all attacks on me from that quarter. The letter will not be denied; but if, contrary to expectation, it should, I stand ready, by highly

respectable authority, to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open and fearless course which myself and my friends were pursuing at this very period, and the weight of enmity which it drew down upon us from your opponents. Little did I then suspect that these secret machinations were carrying on against me at Nashville, or that such proposition could be made to you, or, if ventured without being instantly disclosed to me. Of this, however, I repeat the expression of my surprise, that you should apply to an individual who you knew, from such decisive proof, to be actuated by the most inveterate hostility towards me, for information of my course in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. It affords to my mind conclusive proof that you had permitted your feelings to be alienated by the artful movements of those who have made you the victim of their intrigue, long before the commencement of this correspondence.

Instead of furnishing me with the information which I claimed, in order to have a full understanding of this extraordinary affair, and which you could not justly withhold, you kindly undertake to excuse the individual to whom you supposed some illusion of mine to be made. I know not to whom you refer. I made no illusion to any one particular individual. But, be that as it may, excuse me, on subjects which concern me, I should prefer my judgment to yours, and, of course, if I should not be satisfied with your opinion, as a substitute for the facts by which I might be able to form my own.

After I had so fully demonstrated the candor and sincerity with which I acted throughout this affair, I did not suppose that you would reiterate your former charges; but having done so, it only remains for me to repeat, in the most positive manner, the contradiction. I never for a moment disguised my sentiments on this or any other political subject. Why should I in this instance? I had violated no duty—no rule of honor, nor obligation of friendship. I did your motives full justice in every stage of the cabinet deliberation, and, after a full investigation, I entirely approved and heartily supported the final decision. In this course I was guided, it is true, not by feelings of friendship, but solely by a sense of duty. When our country is concerned, there ought to be room neither for friendship nor enmity.

You conclude your letter by saying that you understand the matter now, that you feel no interest in this altercation, and that you would leave me and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle this affair in our own way, and that you now close the correspondence forever.

It is not for me to object to the manner you may choose to close the correspondence on your part. On my part, I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officers of this great Republic engaged in a correspondence of this nature, has no attraction for me at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. My consolation is, that it was not for my seeking; and, as I am not responsible for its commencement, I feel no disposition to incur any responsibility for its continuance. Forced into it, to repel unjust and base imputations upon my character, I could not retire in honor while they continue to be reiterated.

Having now fully vindicated my conduct I will conclude the correspondence also, with a single remark, that I too well know what is due to my rights and self respect; in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may choose to consider as concerned in this affair.

J. C. CALHOUN.
President Jackson.

*Mr. Crawford attempted to open a correspondence with me on this subject. I returned his letter, declining all correspondence with him, except through General Jackson. See appendix Q.

There is an appendix, containing extracts from the private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the Seminole affair, and letters from various other distinguished gentlemen, principally tending to confirm the statement of Mr. Calhoun. Among these letters from Messrs. McDuffie, Witt, J. Q. Adams, and B. W. Crowninshield.

*Intended, probably, for the 19th of July.

More than Fifty thousand bushels of Potatoes, raised by the farmers in this neighborhood, have found a ready market in this town and Exeter, this season. This market has been created by manufacturing establishments. These establishments use great quantities of starch manufactured from potatoes.

Small Coins.—An attempt has recently been made by the Banks of Portland to reduce the small coins. But the Branch Bank of the United States, and Custom House in Boston refused to acquiesce; consequently they have been restored to their former value.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 1.
Leave to withdraw was granted on the petition of Warren Colby.

BILLS ENACTED.—An act additional regulating Indian process and proceedings; to exempt from taxation certain manufacturing companies; an additional act regulating highways; an act to establish a Literary Institution in Westbrook.

RESOLVES ENACTED.—Authorising the Assessors of Belmont to assess taxes anew; in favor of the Waterville Lt. Infantry; an additional resolve for opening, clearing and repairing a road from the south line of township numbered two in the old Indian purchase, on the east side of Penobscot river to Matsanawcook Stream, and a resolve in favor of the town of Albany.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.
Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Charles O. Emerson.

Bill revoking the charter of Kennebec Bank read once, and tomorrow assigned for a 2d reading.

Bill to incorporate the Sidney Mutual Fire Insurance Company passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Megquier, an order passed directing the joint committees to report as soon as convenient on all subjects before them.

Resolves authorizing the Land Agent to clear out certain portages between Moosehead Lake and River St. John, and appropriating five hundred dollars for that purpose, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Kingsbery, was referred to the committee on State Lands.

THURSDAY, March 3.
The Senate was engaged most of this day in discussing the Resolve apportioning Representatives.

FRIDAY, March 4.
No business of importance was definitely acted upon in the Senate to day, the time being mostly taken up on the Resolve apportioning Representatives.

SATURDAY, March 5.
Leave to withdraw petition was granted to George Vincent and others.

Petition of Seward Porter for extension of time for putting a steam-boat on Sebago and Long Ponds, received and committed.

Several Bills passed stages.

MONDAY, March 7.
Petition of Thomas Bartlett and others was referred to the next Legislature. Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Mary L. Davis.

The Bank Bill came up from the House, the two Houses disagreeing on sundry provisions of the Bill, and the Senate appointed Messrs. Kingsbery, Ingalls and Dole as conferees to meet conferees of the House on the subject.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 1.
Bills and resolves finally passed.—Enlarging the powers of constables in the towns of Calais, Robinson, Perry and Lubec; to set off part of Canton to Jay; in favor of Joseph Chase; in favor of Timothy Hall, Jr. and of Wm. Vance.

Petitions read and referred.—of Jonathan Houghton Jr. and others, for a new county from a part of Oxford and part of Cumberland; of James Sanborn and als. of town of Lovell, Robert Andrews and als inhabitants of Denmark, all for the same object.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.
Bills enacted, to regulate the taking of fish in Sheepscot river, and to incorporate the Strout's Point Wharf Company.

Petitions received and committed, of William Drummond and others for the incorporation of a rifle company, inhabitants of Hiram for a new County, and of Samuel Pinney for compensation for detecting a horse thief.

THURSDAY, March 3.
Additional Bill concerning the assessment and collection of taxes passed to be engrossed.

A communication was received from the Governor in answer to a request of the House, stating that there are no names of Bank stockholders deposited in the office of Secretary of State, and on motion of Mr. Clifford of Newfield the communication was referred to a select committee.

Bill to regulate Banks and Banking came from the Senate passed to be engrossed, as amended, and the House non-concurred several of the amendments and the Bill was laid on the table.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to the People's Society in the County of Waldo, and William Goodwin and others.

Bill for the appointment of County Commissioners, passed to be engrossed after some discussion.

Bill to incorporate the town of Madawaska passed to be engrossed.

Bills enacted, additional act respecting the State Prison, additional respecting records of Justices of the Peace, and to authorise Bangor to build a bridge over Kenduskeeg stream.

Bank Stock Holders.—A message was received from the Governor by the Secretary of State, transmitting sealed packages containing the names of the Stock

holders in the several Banks in the State, with the amount of their respective stocks. The Governor declined breaking the seals, as the lists were given by the Banks to be opened only on condition that any of the Banks should become insolvent. On motion of Mr. McGown the papers were laid on the table.

Resolve in favor of Charles McKenney was indefinitely postponed. Mr. McKenney belongs to Cape Elizabeth. It was stated by Mr. Pierce of Green, from the committee who reported the resolve that in 1791 he lost a hand by the discharge of a gun on military parade immediately after the company had been dismissed. The committee had found one precedent for granting relief in such a case, and therefore they reported in favor of giving him four dollars a month for four years.

Messrs. Knowlton and Barnard spoke against the Resolve, and it was postponed by a large majority.

SATURDAY, March 5.
Bill to establish Read Ferry company passed to be enacted.

Resolve in favor of Wm. King, Agent for this state in adjusting the Massachusetts claim against the United States, was read once, and some discussion arose as to giving it a second reading, when on motion of Mr. Herrick of Lewiston it was recommitted for the purpose obtaining further information concerning the services of the Agent, and the amount of the claim.

Mr. Bradbury of Anson had leave of absence after Monday.

MONDAY, March 7.

Resolve apportioning Representatives passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate. Petitions received and committed, of Samuel A. Bradley and others, of Timothy Gibson and others.

Resolves admitting OLIVER K. BARELL and SETH PAINE to practice law, were indefinitely postponed.

Several Bills and Resolves passed to be engrossed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

By the ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdredge, we have received London papers to Jan. 25, and Liverpool to the 26th, both inclusive. The manifesto of the Polish Nation will attract universal attention. It is considered by the London Times, as the most important exposure of national grievances which has been to the world since the celebrated declaration of independence by the United States of North America.

The editors add, "The wrongs of the Poles are infinitely greater than those of our former American Colonists; their resolution to redress them seems to be taken with equal courage. Let us hope that it will be followed with the same heroic perseverance, and terminate in the same glorious result."

LONDON, JAN. 24.

It is not generally known, that Constantine has had with him for years an American aidecamp, nephew of the late President of the United States—Monroe.—He was sent to learn European tactics, and placed under the Grand Duke as the greatest martinet in Europe."

AMERICAN TARIFF.—One effect of this measure has been the importation of English yarn into the United States, instead of cloth. Formerly we exported vast quantities of cloths to America, but the duty imposed by the tariff is now, including freight, &c. 18d per yard, and we send them the yarn to make it of in the dyed state. Immense quantities of cotton, linen, worsted, and wollen yarns are now exported from England, and woven in foreign countries, in some of which the power loom is in full operation.—Leeds Mercury.

From the Journal de Paris.

We learn that General Clausel has arrived at the Lazaretto. It is said that he will be appointed Commander-in-chief of a camp of 200,000 men, which is to be formed on the frontiers of Lavoy.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The return of the troops of the army of Africa begins to be carried into execution, and only four regiments will remain in the colony. Oran has been entirely evacuated by the brigade of Darnement, which had just been sent to that place.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

The Austrian Observer of the 12th contains an official prohibition to export horses to any part of the Polish provinces which are in a state of revolt. This prohibition will subsist during the whole continuance of the troubles.

SWITZERLAND.

This country continues in a disturbed state particularly in the vicinity of Basle. Letters of Jan. 10th state that the government of that city had acceded to the first propositions of the peasantry for the more equal assessment of the deputies of the country and of the city in the Grand Council. "Out of 154 members of which that assembly is composed, the city reckoned formerly 90, and the country 64. The Grand Council have made the offer of 79 to the country; the city will then count no more than 75.—The peasantry were then satisfied the first day with that concession, but rejected it on the following day; they this

day exact five sevenths of the representation, and that is the question which is on the eve of being decided by arms.

BASLE, JAN. 15.

For the last fortnight we have been in a very critical position, and under arms day and night. No-body thinks about business; but the aspect which the town has assumed places it out of danger. For several days past in has been able to act upon the offensive, by making daily sorties against the rebels.—That which is to be made to-day with eight pieces of artillery, will, it is hoped bring about a happy termination to this drama.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

The city of Basle has conquered and disarmed its peasantry; all the villages make their submission. This is another revolution that fails. The same may be said of Hanover.

POLAND.

WARSAW, JAN. 11.

The Warsaw Gazette says—"Reports were spread the day before yesterday of movements of troops, and of the couriers, but nothing official has been published on the subject." The Dictator has opened at the bank a credit for the commission of Government for the purpose of having 100 pieces of cannon founded. The useless and superfluous church bells shall be employed for this purpose.

Ten new regiments of the line are to be formed in the kingdom. The men to be collected from all the provinces.—On the 8th the Dictator announced to the guard of honor, composed of students that from that day they would be on the war establishment, as a regiment of guards of the line, and receive their pay from the public treasury.

JAN. 12.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Dictator was warned of a conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government, with the addition, that attempts were making to induce the Sappers in Warsaw to rebel against the Government. This notice, however, did not induce the Dictator to take any decisive steps for some hours later. [The result of the matter was, that three persons were arrested for examination.]

The National Congress is already making preparations for the opening of the Diet. Our paper says that the budget for the current year will be shortly laid before the Dictator. The expenses of the war are estimated at 100 millions of florins.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

A ministerial journal says—"It is affirmed that news from St. Petersburg, brought by express, announces the march of the Russian army against Poland. It is said that it will be composed of 150,000 men."

A letter from Berun of the 9th of January, says—"We are informed by letter from St. Petersburg, that his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas has received the deputation from Warsaw with kindness. It is even added, that the troops advancing towards the frontier of Poland have received orders to halt.—Journal de Frankfurt.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 6th states that the Grand Duke Constantine wished to disarm and disband the Lithuanian corps under the command of General Rosin upon which, it is said, a combat took place between them and the troops of Gen. Pahlen, sent for the purpose of disarming them; 4,000 Lithuanians were killed, and Pahlen lost 8,000 men. In the end, Gen. Rosin and the remainder of the Lithuanian corps assumed the Polish white cockade.—The fortifications of Warsaw and Praga are completed. [As we find nothing further said of the report, it was probably incorrect.]

From the Paris National.

The Dictator of Poland is a singular man; he takes pleasure in reading the papers left by the Russian Governor, and having discovered among them a list of spies hired by Russia, to compromise real patriots and the most honorable families of Poland, he ordered it to be printed! We are more prudent in France. We are unwilling to compromise the spies,—such is our respect for less existences.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Jan. 10.—(Private Correspondence.)—The Government of the United States is most earnest in soliciting our Ministry for the liquidation of their claims; this debt will amount to five millions of dollars. It will probably be paid in perpetual Rentes, or by inscription, similar to those for the English debt, recognised by the Treaty of October, 1829.

The most interesting article in our Gazette is a prophecy by Prince Hohenhoe, who predicts the immediate destruction of Paris, Lyons, Geneva, and four other cities, marked out by the finger of the Lord. These cities are to be destroyed, like Sodam and Gomorra, with showers of flaming sulphur; after which they will be restored to happiness under the paternal sway of Charles X. These events are to take place before the Purification—namely, the 2d of Feb.—Well, but half Madrid believe in this perdition, and await its fulfilment with the greatest anxiety. We have heard an Apostolical of distinction say that this was a great blessing for Spain,

as it would be saved the necessity of fitting out armaments.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

THE QUARREL.

In our paper of this day will be found an abstract of the correspondence between the President and Vice president of the U. States—we have nothing to do in this affair but faithfully to note the movements of the parties. That the explosion will be fatal to the present administration seems altogether probable. The discordant materials, which compose the present national Cabinet, can no longer be kept together. The Van Buren and Calhoun interests are separated forever. When we consider the manner, in which the present administration came into power, the conflicting and opposite interests which were for the time united and brought to bear against and break down the administration of Mr. Adams, we confess ourselves more astonished that it should have held together for two years, than that it is now broken up.

The Jackson party deserve all the disgrace which they are now compelled to bear. They abused President Adams and his Cabinet, and drove them from the stations, they so ably and honorably filled, to give place to Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and others; and they now reap the well merited retribution of their folly.

When the explosion first burst out the little Jackson papers, such as the *E. Argus* &c. &c., endeavored to smother the flame, but their efforts are vain—a crisis has arrived when falsehood and deception can no longer avail the party. The three leading Jackson papers viz: the *U. S. Telegraph*, and the *Globe* published at Washington, and the *New York Enquirer* & *Courier* are fighting lustily with each other—nothing now can prevent a full exhibition of the character of the administration. Should we be asked what will be the result of all this? we answer the result, under God, depends upon the People. Power is in their hands. We have confidence in the people, if properly informed; and it would seem difficult for them now to remain in darkness.

The House of Representatives on the 26th of January last proposed the following questions to the Judges of the S. J. Court for their opinion.

QUESTION 1. Is a citizen of the United States, under the first section of the Constitution; who has had an established residence in this State for the term of three months next preceding any election, an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives in the Town or Plantation where he has an established residence at the time of such election, but where he has had such established residence for a less period than three months?

QUESTION 2. Do printed ballots come within the meaning of that part of the same section which requires that elections shall be by *written* ballots?

To the first question the Judges give a negative answer—deciding that to entitle any one to a right to vote for Governor, Senators, and Representatives a residence of three months, in the town where he claims to vote, is necessary. To the second they answer affirmatively deciding that printed ballots are constitutional votes. The opinion is sustained by sound reasoning—we shall publish it, at length hereafter.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

Resolved, That seventeen Representatives be apportioned to the county of Oxford, as follows: Paris one; Livermore one; Hebron and Oxford one; Turner one; Norway one; Bethel one; Buckfield one; Hiram and Porter one; Brownfield and Denmark one; Fryeburg, Fryeburg addition, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Lovell and Eastman, and Bradley's Grant one; Waterford, Sweden and Alban; one; Rumford, Woodstock, Andover, Andover North Surplus and Hamlin's Gore one; Hartford, Sumner and Chandler's Gore one; Canton and Jay one; Dixfield, Peru, Mexico, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 2 one; Weld, Berlin, Carthage, No. 1 first range, No. 3 second range, Township E. and Nos. 1 and third and fourth ranges one; Greenwood, Newry, Gilead, Riley, Bachelor's Grant, Township B, Andover West Surplus, Holmes and Nos 5, first and second ranges one.

The name of the Post Office at W. Harrison has been changed by order of the Post Master General to Harrison P. Office. All letters and papers intended for that office, should be directed Harrison Post Office.

A Card Factory was destroyed by fire a few days since in Springfield, Mass. Loss estimated at about twenty thousand dollars; six thousand insured.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Austria and the United States is published in the Washington papers.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst. by Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mr. DAVID C. BROOKS of Paris to Miss CHARLOTTE PARSONS of this town.

DIED.

In this town, on the 2d inst. Mr. Edmund Merrill aged 52 years.

In this village, on Friday last, Maudana, an infant child of Rev. B. B. Murray.

In Oxford, on Wednesday last, very suddenly, Mrs. Norton, wife of Winthrop E. Norton.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—NEWRY.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830, for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collector for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Owner's name,	No. of acres.	Value.	State and County Tax.	Town and School Tax.	Total.
Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now supposed Theo. philus Harris.	8373	\$6,71 5,61	14,09	19,70	

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.

ANDREW N. STOW, Collector of said Newry for 1830.

Newry, March 10, 1831.

SALE AT Auction.

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Store in Norway Village,

THE remainder of his Stock in TRADE, consisting of English and W. I. GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:—4 pieces of CALICO—1 piece of Irish LINEN, very good—parts of pieces of BOMBAY—4 pieces of Col'd CAMBRICS—a quantity of Sewing SILK—Vest Patterns, a great variety—several pieces of Fancy Ribbons—1 piece of English GINGHAM—3 pieces of Figured MUSLIN—a small quantity of Hard Ware—Shaving SOAP—good Water Proof HATS and CAPS—2 doz. good Scythes, Scythe STICKS and Scythe STONES—together

with many other articles to numerous to particularize. The above described property with various other articles will be sold to close a concern, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the twelfth day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of Credit made known at the time and place of sale.

IOHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Feb. 19, 1831.

The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday next.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

THE FARMER'S MANUAL, being a plain practical treatise on the art of husbandry designed to promote an acquaintance with the modern improvements in agriculture, together with remarks on gardening, and a treatise on the management of Bees.

A SERIOUS CALL to a devout and holy life, adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians, by WILLIAM LAW, eighteenth edition, to which is added some account of the Author, and three letters to a friend.

PARLOR LECTURES on scripture history. By a mother, published by the Kennebec County Bible Society.

PURE RELIGION, recommended as the only way to happiness, or dangerous prevailing errors exposed and Gospel truths vindicated, in a series of dialogues by Rev J. Thornton, Author of "Repentance explained and enforced" "Christian's consolations" &c. &c.

Memoirs of HENRY OBOCKIAH a native of Owhyhee, and a member of the foreign mission school, who died at Cornwall, Conn. Feb. 17th 1818—aged 26 years. together with the sermon preached at his funeral by Rev. Lyman Beecher—with a sermon entitled the "Banner of Christ" by Rev Joseph Harvey.

QUESTIONS to the BIBLE, for the use of schools and families, by John McDowell, D. D. pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth-town N. J.

A short CATECHISM, containing Questions Historical, Doctrinal Practical, and Experimental, designed to promote an intimate acquaintance with the inspired volume, by Hervey Wisbun A. M. fifth edition in which the first sets of references are quoted.

March 15.

Assorted SEEDS for Families.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer,

52, North Market street, Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans; Lima, or Sabata Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (RUEBEN) Early turnip-rooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (FOR PICKLING) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppercress; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Head Lettuce; Early Silisia do; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portuguese Onion; Large Red do; Doubt Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Squash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stote Turnip;

FOR HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

Boston, March 2.

THE CONSTELLATION.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, (3 DOORS BELOW DAVID DANA)

IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices: Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots of Paisies; heavy Sheetings, Shirts, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Laces, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dimities; Lawns, Linens, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, Threads, best Spool Cotton, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons, and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

CARPETINGS.

PRIME PATTERNS; BROADCLOTHS, LOW PRICES;

FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT;

and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade.

HENRY POOR.

He P. will give the highest market prices for all home made stuffs—such as Tow, Prest, Full'd and all Wool Cloths—Woolen Yarn, &c. &c.

Feb. 14, 1831.

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,

HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Sets. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; GUTTERBY'S Shoe Thread; Lamps; Cabinet and House Trimmings; Tools, Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Being agent for the sale of Tufts' Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.

Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles.

Feb. 14, 1831.

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL,

which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.

Norway Village, March 23.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

March 7.

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL, Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1,50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissett's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably ALL of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,

January, 1831.

95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASSETTE.

Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the *Faithions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Cassette for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,

112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Oxford Observer, whose accounts are of more than 18 months standing, and who expect to pay in Produce, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons not making payment by the first day of April next, will then have the privilege of paying some other way.

Feb. 14.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

Oct. 1, 1830.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids!

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

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THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 49, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Ang. 31 9

White Mulberry Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830.—Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed

Cow Cabbage.

JUST received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Boston, March 2.

POETRY.

[From the American Advocate.]

POLAND.

Rise, Poland! from oppression's cloud,
Which low has hovered round thee;
Oh! rise from slave, y' a fearful shroud,
Which long has firmly bound thee.

Behold the waving banner's sign,
That calls ye onward loudly!
Behold that sun which brightly will shine;
Ascend th' horizon proudly!

Yes, Freedom's sun shall rise again,
And cheer that happy land,
And burst with mighty power the chain
Wrought by a tyrant's hand.

The youthful hero's voice is heard,
In tones that wake to war—
"Rise, Poland! rise, and draw thy sword!
Sound freedom's note afar!"

Is that voice, as it steals along,
And strikes the sleeper's ear,
Heard like the wild and treacherous song,
Or trembling voice of fear?

No, quick they wake from broken sleep,
And rise from midnight slumber;
They join the moving phalanx deep,
A firm and fearless number.

Soon, soon that darkening cloud is gone,
Which wildly beat around them;
They hail with joy the lightsome dawn;
The shroud is rent which bound them.

SLEIGHING SONG.

Those merry bells! those merry bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of gleeful laugh, and loud halloo,
And upset in the drifted snow!
Swift flies the wind! but not so swift
As flies the "snow-boat" through the drift.
Shrill sings the wind! but not so clear
As the blithe sleigh-bell in the ear.
"That tuneful peal will still ring on!"
Until the latest snow be gone!
Then farewell to the merry bell,
And to the winter sports farwell.

[Boston Patriot.]

MISCELLANY.

THE MYSTERIOUS PICTURE.

Translated from the French, for the Pearl, by Miss Leslie.

The following remarkable story, which proves how the spirit can act without the senses, is said by the author to be strictly true.

Madame Dorival was the widow of a distinguished French officer, who had died in the service of his country. Being anxious to secure an independence for her children in case of her death, she was induced to open a boarding-school in the vicinity of Paris. The assistance of her two highly accomplished daughters Lucilla and Julia, made the employment of female teachers unnecessary; but she engaged the best masters of music, dancing, drawing, and painting, and the most fashionable foreign languages. Her establishment was conducted on the most liberal scale, and each of the young ladies had a separate apartment. Among these young ladies, was Josephine Vericour, who took lessons in miniature painting, with the view of exercising that branch of the art as a profession; the circumstances of her family being such that it was necessary to educate her in the prospect of her turning her talents to a profitable account.

Her imagination being deeply impressed with this object, she thought of it nearly all the day, and dreamed of it at night. That she had much natural talent for drawing was unquestionable; but she was only fifteen, she was not a prodigy, and in every thing she produced there was a due portion of defects. With an ardent ambition to excel, Josephine was the victim of a painful timidity, and an entire want of confidence in herself. The remarks of the gentleman who instructed her, though very judicious, were often so severe that she was frequently tempted to throw away her pencil; and she never painted worse than when under the eye of her master.

One morning in the garden she was struck with the graceful and picturesque attitude in which two of her companions had unconsciously thrown themselves. One of them, having put her arm round the waist of the other, was pointing out to her notice a beautiful butterfly that had just settled on a rose. Josephine begged of the girls to remain in that position while she sketched them on the blank leaf of a book. Afterwards she made a separate drawing of each of their faces, and then transferred the whole to a large sheet of ivory, intended to make a picture of it in the miniature style.

But she determined to work at it in her own chamber, at leisure hours, and not to allow it to be seen till it was entirely finished. In six weeks there was to be a private examination, at which premiums were to be awarded to those who excelled in the different branches taught at Madame Dorival's school. Seven of the young ladies were taking lessons in miniature painting, all of whom, in the eyes of the diffident Josephine, possessed far more talent than herself. Still she knew that industry, application, and an ardent desire to excel, had often effected wonders; and she was extremely anxious to gratify her parents by obtaining the prize, if possible.

In the retirement of her own room she painted with unremitting solitude, but as

she thought, with very indifferent success; and one afternoon, more dissatisfied than usual with the result of her work, she hastily took the ivory from her little easel, and put it in the drawer of her color-box which she consigned to its usual place in the drawer of her table.

Next morning, what was the surprise of Josephine, to find her picture standing against the easel on the table, and much farther advanced than when she had quitted it the preceding day, and the fault which had then discouraged her entirely rectified. She tried to recollect if she had really put away the picture, and her memory recalled every circumstance of her shutting it up in the drawer. But she had no recollection of having previously corrected any of the errors; indeed she knew that she had not; and the only way in which she could attempt to solve the mystery, was to suppose that some one with the intention of exciting a laugh at her expense, had come into the room during the night and re-touched it.

She mentioned it to no one; but the next night, to guard against a recurrence of the same trick, she arranged every thing in the neatest order, locked up her picture in the secret drawer at the bottom of her color-box, and placed it under her bolster.

But her astonishment was redoubled, when awaking at an early hour next morning, she put her hand under her bolster for her box, and found it gone! She ran to the table, and there saw the box lying beside the picture, which, as before, was leaning against the easel, and evidently much improved. She was afraid to touch it again, lest her own inferior pencil should destroy some of its beauties; though she still remarked a few trifling defects of which she had not before been conscious. But rather than run the risk of spoiling the whole she preferred leaving these little imperfections, as they were. Before she went to bed, she took the precaution of placing a chair against the door, which had a bolt on the outside only; the young ladies not being allowed to fasten themselves in their own rooms. When she awoke in the morning, the door was still closed, and the chair standing just as she had placed it; the picture was again on the table, and some mysterious hand had changed all into beauties.

Josephine was bewildered. "What shall I do?" she exclaimed. "If this mystery is suffered to go on, I fear it will end in something very vexatious.—Yet it may be from motives of kindness only that some unknown person steals into my room at night, and works at my picture, with a skill so surpassing my own. Since I did not mention this story at first I am sure, were I now to relate it, no one would believe me." She painted no more at the picture but put it away as usual. That night she placed the washing stand against the door, laying her soap on the edge, so that if moved, it would fall; and having gone to bed very sleepy, she soon closed her eyes in her usual deep slumber.

In the morning, the washing-stand was still against the door, the soap had not fallen, the picture was finished!

At the breakfast table she stole enquiring glances at the countenances of her school-mates, but none of them looked particularly at her, and none averted their eyes. All seemed to be thinking only of the examination. When she returned to her room, she dressed herself for the occasion, and wrapping the picture in her pocket-handkerchief, she joined her companions, who walked in procession to the principal school-room. After being examined in several other branches, the drawings and miniature paintings were produced. Josephine blushed, as she presented her beautiful picture. Every one was astonished, it was so far superior to any thing she had ever done, particularly in the finishing.

Every one was struck with the fidelity of the likenesses, painted as they were chiefly from memory; and great praise was given to the graceful and natural folds of the drapery, and the clearness and beauty of the coloring.

The first prize, a small silver palette, was unhesitatingly awarded to Josephine Vericour; but to the surprise of every one she showed no indication of joy. She looked anxiously round among her companions to discover who had painted the last part of her picture while she slept. Hearing Julia Dorival commend it, she said, "Miss Julia, you may well admire your own work. I will not accept praises, which belong only to you—to your skill in miniature painting, and to the kindness of your heart."

Julia protested that this language was unintelligible to her, and begged Josephine to explain herself. She did so, and the enigma became still more incomprehensible. Julia positively denied ever having seen the picture before it was produced at the examination. Josephine's statements could not be reconciled to the rules of possibility, and they began to think her mind was affected by intense application to her picture. When the examination was over, the young ladies collected in groups and talked with much feeling of these symptoms of mental derangement in their unfortunate companion. For several weeks after the examination, Josephine allowed her paint-box to remain in the school

room closet, and painted under the direction of her master; but though there were marks of daily improvement in her lessons, the miniatures she now attempted were inferior to the mysterious picture.

Being anxious to try again how she could succeed in the solitude of her own apartment, she there commenced a miniature of herself, which if successful, she intended as a present to her mother.—By the assistance of the large looking glass that hung over the table, she sketched the outline of her features with great correctness, and after having put on the first tints, she put away the work for that day. She told Julia of the new picture she had begun, and of her anxiety to know whether her nocturnal visitor would again assist her in completing it. "Dear Miss Julia," said she, "do tell me the whole truth. If you wish it I will keep it a secret. Tell me how you contrived to enter my chamber without disturbing my sleep, and how you were able to paint so well by candle-light?"

Julia, surprised to find her still persist in this strange belief, offered to assist her in discovering the truth. "Place nothing against your door to night; do not even latch it," said she, "I have thought of a way of detecting the intruder, who must of course, be one of the young ladies. When discovered, she shall be reprimanded for her part in this strange drama."

Josephine minutely followed the directions given her. When all in the house were asleep, Julia Dorival placed a taper in a small dark lantern, and proceeded with it to the passage into which Josephine's chamber opened. There she remained patiently watching more than an hour. No one appeared; the clock struck twelve, and Julia began to grow very tired. She was on the point of giving up the adventure, when she was attracted by a slight noise in Josephine's room.

She softly pushed open the door, and by the light of her lantern, she saw Josephine dress herself in her morning gown, walk directly to the table, arrange her painting materials, select her colors, seat herself before the glass, and begin to paint at her own miniature. What was most astonishing of all, she worked without a light! After watching her for a few minutes, Julia took her lantern, and watched behind her chair, as she painted; and she was astonished at the ease and skill with which she guided her pencil, asleep and in darkness.

Julia Dorival was twenty years old, and with a large fund of general information, she was not, of course, ignorant of the most extraordinary phenomenon of somnambulism, and of the most remarkable and best authenticated anecdotes of sleep-walkers. But among all she had ever heard or read on the subject, she recollected none more surprising than the case now before her. She knew, also, that persons under the influence of this singular habit should never be suddenly awakened, as the shock and surprise have been known to cause in them convulsions, or delirium. She therefore carefully avoided disturbing Josephine; and gliding quietly out of the room, she looked at her for some time from the passage, and then gently closing the door, she left her to herself and retired to her own apartment.

Next morning, Julia excited great surprise in her mother and sister, by informing them of what she had seen. They agreed to witness together this interesting spectacle on the following night.—When Josephine innocently inquired of Julia the result of her watching, she was told that she should know all to-morrow.

At midnight, the three ladies repaired to the chamber door of Josephine. The sleep walker was just putting on her gown. They saw her seat herself at the table, and begin to paint. They approached close behind her without the smallest noise, venturing to bring their lantern into the room; of its dim light Josephine was entirely unconscious.—They saw her mix her colors with great judgment, and lay on the touches of her pencil with the utmost delicacy and precision. Her eyes were open, but she saw not with them; though she frequently raised her head, as if looking in the glass.

Somnambulists see nothing but the object on which their attention is decidedly fixed; yet their conceptions of this object are ascertained to be much clearer and more vivid than when awake. If addressed, they will generally answer coherently, and as if they understood and heard. It is possible to hold a long and very rational dialogue with a sleep-walker, but when awake, they have no recollection of anything that has passed.

Julia ventured to speak in a low voice, "Well, dear Josephine," said she, "you now know who it is that paints in the night at your pictures. You know that it is yourself. Do you hear me?" "Yes," "Does my presence disturb you?" "No, Miss Julia." "But to-morrow, Josephine, you will not believe what I shall tell you." "Then it will be because I do not remember it." "Will you write something that I shall dictate to you?" "Certainly."

Josephine then took up a pencil and wrote as follows, prompted by Julia:

"Midnight—talking with Miss Julia Dorival, and painting at a miniature of myself."

JOSEPHINE VERICOUR.

Next morning, Julia had trouble in convincing Josephine of the fact; but her own hand-writing was undeniable evidence.

As there is something strange and awful, and frequently dangerous in the habit of somnambulism, no one wishes to possess it; and Josephine was anxious to get rid of it as soon as possible, altho' it enabled her to paint much better than when awake.

She would not trust her painting apparatus in her chamber, and she dismissed all thoughts of her miniature from her mind, as soon as she went to bed;—consequently she was enabled to rest there as tranquilly as any of her school-mates, who were all much amazed when they heard this singular explanation of the mysterious picture.

Madame Dorival strictly forbade its becoming the subject of conversation.—Josephine made vigorous efforts to conquer her timidity in the presence of her master, and in a short time she was able to paint as well under his inspection, as she had done when alone and asleep, in the gloom of midnight.

Virginia. In 1780 the "Ancient Dominion" contained within her boundaries one fifth of the whole political power of the Confederation; was twice as large as New-York, and one third larger than Pennsylvania. But the tables are now turned. Her political weight in the scale will be just one half that of New York, in the Congress under the new census, and one third less than that of Pennsylvania. She will have to take rank with Ohio, a State that was not in existence when she was in the zenith of her prosperity.

Free Schools in Cincinnati. There are now seventeen of these noble institutions in prosperous operation. In one of them we are informed, there is a class of thirty boys who voluntarily meet their indefatigable teacher every morning before breakfast. It is called the bright end early class. We doubt if a parallel for this can be found in the Union.

Cincinnati paper.

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Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

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Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

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SHOES,

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ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

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An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents. Nov. 15, 22

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,
12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
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100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AMULET,

VOL. II.

WE scarcely know whether in commencing a Second Volume of the NEW YORK AMULET, it is necessary to present our Readers with a new Prospectus. On the further consideration, however, that our readers will have a new Editor, and that the Editor hopes to have many new readers, it may be proper to speak briefly of the character and intention of our Work.

It is our wish, and to the extent of our humble powers, will be our constant endeavor, to promote those two great essentials of human happiness, love towards God and good-will towards man; where the first, indeed, is found in sincerity, the latter cannot be absent.

Thus far our work will be entitled to the appellation of religious: but it is not our purpose to make it theological, or to enter into any of those controversies in which, it is much to be regretted, there is, too frequently, more of the spirit of party than of piety.

It is the triumph of unbelievers that the religious world have divided among themselves; we would unfurl the standard of union, and show the scoffer that the principles of religion are throughout the same,—pure and immutable.

As a literary work, we shall endeavor to combine in its columns instruction and amusement—availing ourselves of the service of fiction only for the promotion of truth, and the cultivation of those feelings which may be beneficial to ourselves and others. When we conduct our readers into the regions of imagination, it shall not be for the purpose of unfitting them for, or disgusting them with, those of reality, but for the enjoyment of a glorious, a noble faculty, with which an all-good Creator has enhanced man's earthly happiness.

Original Tales, of feeling or fancy, will form a prominent feature in the present, as in the past Volume. Nor will the spirit of chastened humor be frowned austere from our columns. We think with Solomon—"there is a time to laugh," and, in season, we shall be glad to have our readers laugh with us.

Poetry, in all its variety—Criticism, as far as we dare venture on such dangerous ground—Interesting Anecdotes, &c. &c., will hold their due stations and importance in our Work.

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